with slightly curved end. About each group of spines are massed thirty to thirty-five small round spinnerets. A number of short spines are scattered over the dorsal and ventral surfaces of the derm.

Hab. Ypirauga, State of S. Paulo. On the twigs of *Campomanesia* sp., a bush common on the "campos."

Genus PSEUDOKERMES, Ckll.

Pseudokermes nitens, Ckll.

Male scale small, elliptical, convex, white, thin and very frail. The dorsum and margin are ornamented with several small tubercles. The posterior end is recurved and carries on the dorsal surface a small flat round plate, which is pushed off when the male emerges. Length 1·25 millim.; width ·50 millim.

Adult male dimorphous, some individuals being winged, others wingless. The body is dark brown, oval, widest across the thorax, truncated behind. Total length 1·041 millim., width ·416 millim. Length of genital spike ·312 millim. The winged form emerges about a week or ten days after the other. The antennæ are hairy and of ten joints, the last joint terminated by two long knobbed hairs. Wings ordinary; no halteres were found. Head small, with four ocelli. Genital spike broad and flat, obtusely pointed. Legs long, slender, and hairy. Claw long and slightly notched. The four digitules are slender and knobbed; the tarsal digitules do not extend to the tip of claw. In the wingless form the antennæ are 9-jointed, otherwise the two forms agree.

Hab. Rio Grande do Sul and S. Paulo. On the twigs of *Myrtus* (*Blepharocalyx*) *Tweedii*, *Psidium* sp., and other plants.

[To be continued.]

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 20th, 1900.—J. J. H. Teall, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. 'On the Skeleton of a Theriodont Reptile from the Baviaans River (Cape Colony).' By Prof. H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.G.S.

The fossil described in this paper was discovered by Mr. W. Pringle at Ealdon, in the bed of the Baviaans River, a tributary of the Great Fish River. It is now preserved in the Albany Museum. The slab containing it is of hard siliceous sandstone, and is 31 inches long by

10 inches wide. It is split so as to expose a portion of the skull, the vertebral column and ribs as far as the pelvis, the scapula, part of the humerus, the femur, and parts of the tibia and fibula. The tail and left hind-limb, and apparently part of the right fore-limb, are lost, owing to the jointed condition of the rock. The bones have decomposed, and are represented by natural moulds from which a beautiful cast was obtained by means of a jelly mould in the Geological Department of the Natural History Museum, before the specimen was returned to Grahamstown. The remains indicate an animal about 2 feet long, exclusive of the tail, and standing probably about 8 inches high; it was not more than 6 inches wide in the fore part of the body. The animal was of great mobility, capable of easily bending the body, and, by straightening the limbs, of occasionally raising its height to 10 inches or more. It is a new type of Theriodont reptile, contributing important facts to the osteology of the group, and especially in regard to the natural association of the bones. It is possibly to be included in the Cynodontia, from which it differs in characters of the ilium, scapula, and skull.

2. 'Fossils in the Oxford University Museum.—IV: Notes on some Undescribed Trilobites.' By H. H. Thomas, Esq., B.A., F.G.S.

Two new species of *Dalmania* from the Wenlock Shales and one of *Olenus* from the Shineton Shales of Shropshire are described in this paper. The specimens on which the first species of *Dalmania* is founded were collected by the late Dr. Grindrod at Malvern Tunnel. The species has a strong resemblance to certain varieties of *D. caudatus*, especially those more nearly approaching *D. longicaudatus*; its nearest ally seems to be *D. nexilis*. Among its characters are spines round the head, the height of the head-shield, and the distance between the eyes. The type-specimen of the second species came from the Wenlock Shale of Builth. The Shineton specimen was presented to the Oxford Museum by the Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson.

3. 'On Radiolaria from the Upper Chalk at Coulsdon (Surrey).' By W. Murton Holmes, Esq.

The radiolaria described in this paper were contained in the cavities of two small flints which were thrown out of the new cutting between Coulsdon Station and the new Merstham Tunnel on the L. B. & S. C. Railway. They were probably derived from the zone of *Holaster planus*. After treatment with hydrochloric acid, the material yielded silicified casts of foraminifera as well as radiolaria. The surface of the radiolaria is so much altered by corrosion that specific identification is in most cases impossible. Twenty genera have been recognized, and the organisms appear to belong to forty-one species of these genera. A list of the radiolaria is given, accompanied by a short description of each form, and four new species are described. The Discoidea appear to have the predominance, and the species of *Dictyomitra* come next in numerical order.